If the major tic figure of Washington had rever been painted by Trumball or any other emineut artist, the remembrance of that mobis countenance,
which is the guardian angel of each family under the shield
of liberty, would have forevur passed away. Therefore, we
obvie all the world, the high and the lew, if they wish to
leave to posterity a vivid "souvenir" of themselves, to go to
leave to posterity a vivid "souvenir" of themselves, to go to
Roov, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Fracklin at. There they
can procure their Daguerreotype Portraits executed in a
striking a manner that co one in New York feels existed
unless he possesses a Daguerreotype of himself and friends
done by Koot.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN DRAB BEAVERS .-Vidt the store of BANTA, the Hatter, No. 105 Canal-st, and inspect the ocuntiess varieties of Summer Hata, not forgetting his beautiful Drab Beavers for gentlemen. His stock isolutes Straw Cape for boys, Ladice' Straw Riding Hata, elegant Straw Hats for children, gentlemen's and boys snow-white Panamas, Misses' Gipsey and Bloomer Straw Hats, Pio-nic and Sea-shore Hata, Straw Hats of all kinds and prices.

Spring and Summer Hats, of the very best quality, can be found at Knox's, No. 128 Faitzner. Knox is a perfect sceamboat in himself, besides being a gestleman; and nobody that trades with him once, fails to call with their little ones a second time. The secret of his success is, his being so great a favorite with the ladies. And then, again, he selle a better Hat for four dollars than the Broadway hatters for five.

SUMMER HATS .- WARNOCKS, Hatters, remind gentlemen that the time has arrived for putting on Summer Hats; and, in anticipation thereof, they have prepared an extensive but select assortment, consisting in part of the unrivaled Freuch gray Beaver; the Rocky Mountain white Beaver; the soft Felt Hat, of white, cream, pink, pearl, blue and corn color, of beautiful models; the Panama, Grayaguil, Brazil, Manilla, Sennet and other Straws, of desirable qualities. No. X75 Broadway, Irving House.

GRAY, DRAB AND CREAM COLOR BEAVER GRAY, DRABAND CREATE HAVE A CONTROL OF THE ANGLE OF THE ANGL OF THE ANGLE OF THE ANGLE OF THE ANGLE OF THE ANGLE OF THE ANGL OF THE ANGLE OF THE ANGLE OF THE ANGLE OF THE ANGLE OF THE ANGL OF THE ANGLE OF THE ANGLE OF THE ANGLE OF THE ANGLE OF THE ANGL OF THE ANGLE OF THE ANGLE OF THE ANGLE OF THE ANGLE OF THE ANGL

· NOVELTIES AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.-A NOVELTIES AT UENIN'S DAZAAR.—As constant succession of importations, together with frequent additions from his own factories, enables Genin to supply at this great combination store a perpetual nound of novel-ties in twenty different departments. He invites attention to his summer costumes for boys, just arrived from Paris and London; to his unique styles in ladies summer hat; his assortment of ladies' and children's shoes, French made; and to the innumerable articles of fancy and use for ladies, which orrich the show case of his establishment.

Genin's Buzaar, No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

HOSIERY AND UNDER-GARMENTS. - RAY & ADAMS, No. 591 Broadway, import and manufacture Hosisty and Stock inti Under-Garments, of every description. Our goods cannot be surpassed in excellence of quality, yarlety of styles, and lowness of prices. An examination by all whe are about purchesing—at wholesale or retail—is respectfully solicited. Rav & ADAMS, American Hosiery and Under-Garment Manufactory, No. 591 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.

GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER CRAVATS-GAUZE SHIRT AND DRAWERS—THREE-PLY LINEN COLLARS, &c.

4.6.—A full assortment of the above goods now offered, at
wholesale and retail, by

N. B.—Shirts made to order.

Seasonable Undergarments and Hosiery may be found (the very best goods at the very lowest price) at the New-York Stocking and Undergarment Factory, No. 104 Bowery. The celebrated Zephyr Undervests introduced at our establishment several years since, are universally approved, not less for their cheapness than for their lightness, elasticity and durability. Give them a trial.

A. RANKIN & Co., No. 104 Bowery.

Have you a friend subject to Chills and Colds, advise him to try one of Ray & Adams's Zephyr Under Shirts, a most excellent body-guard, and a real luxury. Ray & Adams, Hosiers, No. 591 Broadway.

FRESH ARBIVAL .- We have received, per The State of the bathroom of t

COOL AND COMFORTABLE.-Those elegant Polks, Platted and Shirt suits, sold at the John-st.

Boys Clothing Establishment. Warm and tidy—these beautiful Cloth, Cashmerette and Merino Suits, of which we
have received an entire stock.

L. LOSEE, No. 5 John st.

Shakspere says, "What an admirable piece of work is man." Now, does not an admirable piece of work deserve to be clothed in a piece of work as admirable 1 If you think so, procure a set of Garris's Shirts, at No. I Astor-House, and then the poblest effort of nature, "the paragon of animals," will be fitted with the nicest precision of which art is capable.

ANDREWS & LANPHIER, Merchant

THE SUMMER RUSH TO UNION HALL .-This immense establishment is like a Fair. The retail department is crowded, morning, neon and night, with gentlemen purchasing elegant Summer Clothing and parents fitting their children with beautiful suits. The order department, too, is througed with customers. So much for prices thirty to forty per cent under the ordinary retail level,—prices the content of the thirty to forty per cent under the ordinary retail level,—re-ces which nothing but a most comprehensive business could enable ROGHES to afford. Union Hall, corner of Fulton and Names of

THE HANDSOMEST READY-MADE CLOTHmot only in New York, but in the United States. Twenty-seven years in the business have given the celebrated firm experience and business facilities posacased by no other house in the same line. The mate ini, cut and finish of the ready-made clothing have passed into a prover from Maine to Mississippi. Supplied directly from the first manufacturers in Europe, and employing none but workmen of consummate skill, they are enabled to furnish, at moderate prices, such garments as cannot be bonght elsewhere for any money. They invite especial attention to their stock of summer clothing for the present season. It is the most fashionable and beautiful they have ever offered. In the order department of the establishment, clothing is made up of the best and newest fabrics, and in the very latest styles, at the best and newest fabrics, and in the very latest styles, at the balortest notice, by W. T. JENNINGS & Co., No. 231 Breadway, American Hotel.

MEN AND BOYS' SUMMER CLOTHING .-The best stock to be found in this city, at a saving of full 20 per cent. Every person in want of ciothing will find this no numbug catch, as we are closing out our stock of summer poeds.

BOUGHTON & KNAFF, No. 33 Maiden-lane.

NEW UPTOWN FANCY GOODS STORE-NEW UPTOWN FANCY GOODS STORE—

No. 547 Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sta. The stock embraces an elegant variety of articles suitable for weeding and Holiday presents, Stationery, Perfumes, Fans, Papier-maché, Porcelain and Glass-Ware. Particular attention paid to stamping Crests, Coats of Arms, Initials, &c., on paper and envelopes free of charge to purchasers. A beautiful assortment of Writing Desks, Portfolios, Opera Glasses, Canes, Umbrellas, Riding Whips, Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, Statuettes, &c. A particularly fine assortment of Shell Combs, and, in short, of every article in the Fancy Business, both useful and ornamental. The subscribers rely upon moderate prices, tastsfully selected goods, and courteous attention to visitors, for obtaining a share of public patronage.

NEAL, GARROLL & HUTCHINSON.

A CARD TO THE LADIES .- Mad. LA-VINE & Co. have opened their Paris Millinery, at their store, No. 131 Springest, third block west of Broadway. Mad. L. wishes to inform the ladies that she goes out to Paris every winter and summer. Selects the latest and choicest patterns there to be had, and invites the ladies to call and examine for themselves, for we have many styles of Bonnets that are not to be found in any other store in this city, and at prices surpassingly low.

passingly low.

N. B.—Millizers supplied with pattern bounets, and country merchants supplied by case. Also all kinds of straws cleaned and altered.

GOOD SHOES AND GAITERS .- Some tradesmen advertise cheap Shoes, but Watkins, No. 114
Fulton-st., prises himself upon selling none but good ones.
Low priced goods can be got at any slop shop, but Shoes
that will really do good service are not so easily found.
Lowness of price does not constitute cheapness. Watkins
makes his swn work, and warrants overy pair to give satisfaction.

FRET COVERING FOR MASTERS AND Missea.—Cantrelli, No. 336 Bowery, makes a fine display of beautiful Gaiters for children, as well as Patent Leather Boots, Shoes, &c. Parents wishing good, substantial arti-cles, af reasonable prices, alouid make him a visit.

At No. 99 Bowery, HIRAM ANDERon is selling—
English Tanistry, Brussels, at 2/, 9/ and 10/ per yard.
English Three-ply Carpets, 6/6, 7/ and 8/.
Saper lograin Carpets, 2/, 2/6, 3/, 4/, 5/, 5/6, 6/ and 7/.
Fine Stair Carpets, 2/, 2/6, 3/, and 4/.
Canton Matting, 1/9, 2/ and 2/6.
Floor Oil Cloths, 2/6, 3/ to 4/.
Window Shades, 81, 82, 84, 85.
Hearth Rugs, 20/, 24/, 32/ and 40/.
Satin finished Floor Oil Cloths, 3 yds. wide, 6/6, 7/ and 8/.

RICH CARPETINGS .- PETERSON & HOMPHERT, No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st, have just received, direct from the European manufactories, per late arrivals from Europe, a large and elegant asso tment of rich Mosaic Velvet and Tapestry Carpeting, surpassing anything ever before in this country; natterns entirely new, exclusively our own, and for sale full 10 per cent. less than other stores selling similar goods.

CANAL-ST. CARPET STORE .- Now is the time; if you want to make a saving of 15 per cent, call at No. 70 Camalat. E. A. Peterson & Co., and there you will find good lagrain Carpets at 41 per yard; Three ply 71 per yard; Tapestry Brussels, 8 is 10 fel) per yard. Also a large and splendid assortment of Tapestry Velvets.

General House Furnishing Articles In their variety, wooden, willow, Britannia, tin, Iron, Japan, and other Wares; Carriages, Cabs, Propellors, Wasons, Velouipeda, Toys, &c., &c. Basement store, No. 123 Canal-st. One Price. J. Kat. Lou.

Housekeepers and others in want of Seading, Sedateads, &c., would do well to call at William's old established Warercoms, No. 150 Chathamet, corner of Mulberryst, where may be found the largest sanctiment of articles in his line ever offered to the public.

WIG AND HAIR DYE .- BATCHELOR'S Manufactory, No. 4 Wall-st., is the best place in the city for occuring these articles; his original Liquid Hair Dye holds the highest place in public estimation, and for the last four-teen years has given the greatest satisfaction to thousands who have used it in all parts of the world. As a Wig and Toupee maker be has no equal. Copy his address, and beware of imitations.

GENERAL PIERCE AND E. THOMAS LYON. —We will venture that Mr. Lyon has won and is received more laurels from the Ladies and all who have tried his in contestible Kathairon, for the Hair, than will ever rewar our friend Pience as President. Do you hear? Lyon's Kathairon, only 25 cents, sold by all Perfumers, Druggists &c., in New-York, Brooklyn, and the United States.

GOURAUD'S Liquid Hair Dye is, without exception or reservation, the very best ever in-vented; equally celebrated is GOURABU'S Medicated Soap, for curing pimples, freckies, sait rheum, fesh-worms, te-ber, sallowness, tan, roughness, &c. Poudre Subtile up-roots bair from any part of the body. Liquid Ronge, Lily White, and Hair Giosa, at 67 Walker-st., near Broadway.

ÆOLIAN PIANOS .- HALLET, DAVIS & Co.'s newly improved Æolian Pianos surpass all others for purity and sweetness of tone, and for standing in time. A large assortment at their New-York Ware-rooms. Pianos to let. Second-hand Pianos for sale. Gash paid for Pianos. Govern & Berry, No. 297 Broadway.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassan-st., New-York, and No. 142 Washington-st., Boston.

CRISTADORO'S celebrated Liquid Hair Dye, for Coloring the Hair or Whiskers instanter, upon natural principles, and warranted free from all caustic substances, is applied daily, and sold wholesale and retail, at CRISTADON'S Wig and Scalp Establishment, No S Astor House. N. B — Private rooms for applying the Dye, and

Going, going, gone .- What? Why, the grey hairs. Davis's Rahvene drives them away by acting upon the roots of the hair, and re-product ig the former color, softness, gloss and growth, warranted. Price, 50 cents per bottle. For sale at the general dept. No. 192 Broadway, 279 Washington-st, 562 Hudson-st, 127 Bowery, 111 Houston.

PHILLIPS'S ANNIHILATOR .- This is to ortify that we the undersigned attended as a committee for a purpose of testingthe efficacy of PHILLIPS'S PATENTFIRE NNIHILATOR in extinguishing fire, are satisfied that in orthe purpose of testinglihe efficacy of PHILLIPS'S PATENTFIRE ANNHILLATOR, in extinguishing fire, are satisfied that in ordinary cases, at the commencement of a fire, they are of great use, and will do effective service. We are well satisfied with the experiment, and consider it a fair test of the utility of the apparatus. We must, in justice to the proprietors, admit we went there somewhat prejudiced against the use of them, and consider we gave them a fair trial.

T. W. MOREHOUSE, Chief Engineer.
H. READ, Assistant Engineer.
WILLIAM H. POLLARD, ex-Chief Engineer.
SAMELI H. MANY, Assistant Foreman, Engine No. 3.
HENRY STIFF, Member of Hudson Hose Co.
E. RANDALL,—Jersey City, June 4, 1852.

Dead, dead, one cries! that would Let Dead, dead, one cries! that would ike to make people believe all articles are worthless and siosonous but his, but the fact is established that Costan's Exterminator is the only effectual and reliable article in the town world, and in order to save himself, he has to cry impater and poison. Costan's Exterminator of Rita, Mice, Cockroaches, Ants, &c., is not dangerous to the human samely. It can be had of any of the wholesale druggists in the City, and all the principal druggists in the United States, &c. Costan Dépôt, No. 448 Broadway. His Bed Bug Exterminator is thely wonderful; it not only destroys, hem, but keeps them sway. Bug Exterminator is used, them, but keeps them away.

COME ONE! COME ALL! at No.

What's he in subtle Powders skilled—
The man you would rely on
If you want your vernin killed?
Who can he be but Lyon?

Eedbugs, roaches, fleas and flies The Powder you may try on : Every noxious insect dies, And you believe in Lyon!

"Rats and mice, and such small deer," Need no traps of iron; One little pill the foe will kill. Which you procure of Lyon!

TEN THOUSAND CURES AND NOT A SIN-GLE FAILURE.—Dr. HASTINGS'S Compound Syrup of Naphtha, celebrated throughout both continents for its wonderful cores of consumption, asthma, decline, spitting of blood, night-sweats, difficult breathing, coughs, colds, and all discuses of the chest and longs.

Its effect upon the system is mild and soothing, at the same time certain and efficacious; rarely failing to give reline of the first amplication, and by repeating its few times.

Its effect upon the system is mild and soothing, at the same time certain and efficacious; rarely failing to give relief on the first application, and by repeating it a few timesa permanent cure is effected.

The proprietor, therefore, not only recommends his Naphtha Syrup, but warrants it to cure! He warrants it to remove all impediments which retard the free circulation of the blood; he warrants it to open the internal and external pores of the body, and eject all the obnoxions particles which have collected in the system; he warrants it as a never-failing remedy in Cursing Diseased Luwas, heetic lever, night-sweats, dyspepsia, liver complaint, pain in the cheat and settlinn; and he warrants it to arrest the fermation of tubercles in the lungs, and to heal those already formed, so that persons in consumption may take it with the most positive confidence of a cure; for its great seat of action is the lungs, which it penetrates in all directions, purifying them of everything obnoxious in its progress, and which, if applied according to directions, it cannot fail to leave in a perfectly healthy condition.

Dr. Havylinge's Compound Syrup of Naphtha is highly.

ondition.

Dr. Hastings's Compound Syrup of Naphtha is highly recommended by the medical profession. That eminent physician, Dr. Mott, of New-York, says, that "as a pulmonic remedy it cannot be too highly praised." Dr. Arnold of the Marine Hospital, Savannah; Dr. Ware of Liverpool, England; Dr. Williamson of Manchester, England; Dr. Bydliantons, The London Lancet, The Medical Journal and Braitheaster Retropect, all accord to it the most convincing certificates of its virtues. In this country it has been used with distinguished success. used with distinguished success.

Sold by C. V. CLICKENER & Co., No. 31 Barclay-st., General Agent for New-York and vicinity

## NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 10.

The Tribune is served in this City, Brooklyn, Wilamsburgh and Jersey City for 124 cents per week, payabl to the carriers. Names sent through the Post-Office or Penny Post will be promptly placed upon the Carriers' books.

Congress .- In the Senate yesterday nothing of importance was done. There was some talk about the war steamer for barbor defense, new building by Mr. Stevens, but no result. Executive session closed the day.

In the House very little was effected. Messrs. MOREHEAD and ORR made political speeches to no purpose, and the House adjourned.

By TELEGRAPH.-We have further interesting details of Foreign News.

Later and full Market reports from Rio Janeiro. The Democratic Ratification Meeting in Waskngton. The election of a Whig Congressman in Maine.

Later news from Mexico, by way of New-Orleans.

And the usual variety of domestic items of

First Response to the Baltimore Nominations! The IVth District of Maine was carved out expressly to send Loco-Focos in succession to Congress. Lincoln County is Whig; so is her next neighbor, Kennebec; and the only way to prevent their electing two Whigs to Congress vas believed to be found in the connection of Lincoln by a mere thread of territory with a portion of Oxford, a Loco-Feco stronghold, though Whig Kennebec lies nearly between them. The District thus carved out is known as "the Comet," not (as The Journal of Commerce supposes) because of its unreliable politics, but because of its erratic and unparalleled shape. In 1850, it chose Charles Andrews (Opp.) by 66 majority: but, he dying a short time since, a Special Election was held on Monday last, and Isaac REED, the Whig who was beaten by Andrews two years ago, is now elected by some 500 majority. This election took place in the midst of the Loco-Foco rejoicings, cannonades, &c. &c. over the harmonious issue of their Baltimore Convention. and may be taken as the first substantial respons from New-England to the nomination of Pierce and King. N. B .- The Whigs of that District go the entire for WINFIELD SCOTT for President.

THE NORTH-WEST-HARBORS, &c. Congress has now been more than six months in Session, yet no bill making Appropriations for the Improvement of Rivers and Harbors has yet been reported, nor has any decisive action been taken (to the best of our recollection) on the important subject of a Ship Canal around the Saut Ste. Marie, so as to extend the range of unbroken navigation by steam and sail vessels from the Falls of Niagara to the wes-Government has experded many hundreds our regders to the great progress which the report of a discovery of Coal near L'Anse Bay be parties in about equal proportions. We insist that

of thousands of dollars on the erection of Fortifications around the great Lakes and the keeping up of Military posts at Mackinac, Saut Ste. Marie, Fort Madison, Fort Wilkins, &c. when we hold it demonstrable that half the money expended in constructing the Ship Canal aforesaid and improv. ing the Rivers and Harbors of the North-West would have provided farmore effectually and completely for the protection and defense of all that region than forts and troops have done or could do.

We were attendant on the deliberations of Congress at the close of the last Session. and saw many important measures stifled, and the inevitable Appropriation bills finally rushed through at the last possible moment with indecent and perilous dispatch, in consequence of a deliberately planned conspiracy of the 'Democratic' magnates in the Senate to strangle the River and Harbor bill, without exposing themselves on the record as voting against its passage. For Messrs. Cass and Douglas were each candidates for the Presidency, expecting to be nominated and elected by the votes of the South; and neither wished to vote against his constituents on the one hand, nor the power which controls Democratic National Conventions on the other. So the North-West was defrauded of the improvements rightfully due it, which the House had already voted, and the Senate would have voted if allowed to vote at all, merely to improve the chances of Messrs. Cass and Douglas in the Baltimore lottery, which has so recently awarded them blanks. Well: that is all over: and now what

shall longer prevent the reporting and passing of the Saut Ste. Marie Canal and River and Harbor bills? The North-West has waited long and patiently for her rights, in subservience to the personal ambition of Messrs. Cass and Douglas; it is high time her patience were substantially rewarded. We have now a President who has the underiable merit of being an earnest, zealous, original friend of River and Harbor Improvements, and who will undoubtedly and gladly sign any bill which may be passed in aid of their prosecution. It is the golden moment-let it not be trifled away! The candidates just nominated at Baltimore, and whom the North-West will do her utmost to elect, are both taken from among the bitterest and most sweeping opponents of all such works as that section especially needs and demands, and have proved this by their uniform acts and votes while in Congress. Should they be elected, there is a moral certainty that any River and Harbor or Ship Canal bill will be vetoed, insuring its defeat; for a twothirds vote cannot be obtained in both Houses in favor of any measure of the sort. If, then, the North-West is to succeed in electing the candidates who will do their utmost to retard her growth and cripple her prosperity, let her prepare for their advent by pushing through forthwith the important measures in which she is so vitally interested. Friends of Lake Harbors and River Improvements! work earnestly and work now! By the assembling of another Congress, exertion may be too

LOOK AT THE FACTS.

There are two classes of men who call themselves free traders : those, who without having studied the facts of experience, are honestly in favor of commercial liberty, and who, accepting free trade as a matter of moral and economical principle, would have it inaugurated forthwith without regard to consequences; and those who profess free trade as a good dodge, political or other, which may be made profitable to themselves, or to the political leaders they would fain boost into power.

With these latter gentry, discussion is useless and all the lessons of experience of no more account than the vagrant breeze. But the honest free traders, the genuine theorists of free trade are bound, as sincere men, always open to conviction and ready to follow their convictions, to give a careful attention to every fact and every argument which has a bearing on a question of so much importance. And we ask them accordingly to weigh the facts we here

First, it will not be denied that the wellbeing of a people may justly be inferred from its consumption of the great staple articles of common life. Among these, grain, cotton and iron are undoubtedly the most important. But of these three iron is perhaps that whose use most exactly indicates the condition and progress of a nation. The place of grain may be supplied by other vegetable products; instead of cotton fabrics, woolen or linen may be worn; but for iron there is no substitute, and where its use is increasing it cannot be denied that the condition of the people is improving, and vice versa. If, then, under free trade, we find a nation, steadily and for a long period of time, considerably enlarging its domestic consumption of iron. we must conclude that on the whole, free trade is a good thing for that nation; and if on the other hand, we find protection having that effect, we must conclude that protection is the best policy for that nation to pursue. Here is a test by which we are willing to try the question, and whose result, in the eye of all sincere and sound thinkers, ought to outweigh cartloads of abstract disquisitions and dogmas as to the application to commerce of the principle of liberty, &c., &c.

States of the Zollverein, in Germany, have made, since they adopted the system of efficient protection some twenty odd years ago. We have shown that their consumption of cotton, which, under the influence of free trade, had for years scarcely advanced at all, on the establishment of protection increased so fast that in fifteen years it gained 150 per cent. We have shown how, from hardly consuming anything of our productions, Germany has, under that system, become one of our best customers. We have now to show what effect protection has had there upon the consumption of iron, and this we are enabled to do through a recent publication by Mr. Oechelhäuser, Secretary of the Association of Iron Producers in the Zollverein, from whose work the following table is taken by the Kölnische Zeitung. an ultra free-trade paper, from which we copy it:

| Do. | Production, \$\pi\$ bead, Import. | Report. | Consump. \$\pi\$ bead | 1804-5 | B.2.255.661 | 1055 | 054.466 | 287.261 | 2492.736 | 115.10 | 1806-8 | B.2.255.661 | 1055 | 052.510 | 347.312 | 3274.009 | 14.1859-41 | B.3.406.602 | 1255 | 1.406.603 | 347.312 | 3274.009 | 14.1859-41 | B.3.406.602 | 1255 | 1.406.603 | 347.312 | 3274.009 | 14.1859-41 | B.3.406.602 | 1255 | 1354.973 | 351.701 | 6.699.703 | 25.31 | 14.184-67 | B.3.406.605 | 15.5 | 3.183.390 | 441.411 | 6.783.606 | 25.110 | 1848-60 | B.3.417.227 | 15.5 | 2.124.245 | 201.507 | 5.360.035 | 27.34 | 1848-60 | B.3.417.227 | 15.5 | 2.124.245 | 201.507 | 5.360.035 | 27.34 | 1848-60 | B.3.417.227 | 15.5 | 2.124.245 | 201.507 | 5.360.035 | 27.34 | 1848-60 | B.3.417.227 | 15.5 | 2.124.245 | 201.507 | 5.360.035 | 27.34 | 1848-60 | B.3.417.227 | 15.5 | 2.124.245 | 201.507 | 5.360.035 | 27.34 | 1848-60 | B.3.417.227 | 15.5 | 2.124.245 | 201.507 | 5.360.035 | 27.34 | 1848-60 | B.3.417.227 | 15.5 | 2.124.245 | 201.507 | 5.360.035 | 27.34 | 1848-60 | B.3.417.227 | 15.5 | 2.124.245 | 201.507 | 5.360.035 | 27.34 | 1848-60 | B.3.417.227 | 15.5 | 2.124.245 | 201.507 | 5.360.035 | 27.34 | 1848-60 | B.3.417.227 | 15.5 | 2.124.245 | 201.507 | 5.360.035 | 27.34 | 1848-60 | B.3.417.227 | 15.5 | 2.124.245 | 201.507 | 5.360.035 | 27.34 | 1848-60 | B.3.417.227 | 15.5 | 2.124.245 | 201.507 | 5.360.035 | 27.34 | 1848-60 | B.3.417.227 | 15.5 | 2.124.245 | 201.507 | 5.360.035 | 27.34 | 1848-60 | B.3.417.227 | 15.5 | 2.124.245 | 201.507 | 5.360.035 | 27.34 | 1848-60 | B.3.417.227 | 15.5 | 2.124.245 | 201.507 | 5.360.035 | 27.34 | 2.124.245 | 201.507 | 2.124.245 | 2.124.245 | 2.124.245 | 2.124.245 | 2.124.245 | 2.124.245 | 2.124.245 | 2.124.245 | 2.124.245 | 2.124.245 | 2.124.245 | 2.124.245 | 2.124.245 | 2.124.245 | 2.124.245 | 2.124.245 | 2.124.245 | 2.124.245 | 2.124.245 | 2.124.245 | 2.124.245 | 2.124.245 | 2.124.245 | 2.124.245 | 2.124.245 | 2.124.245 | 2.124.245 | 2.124.245 | 2.124.245 | 2.124.245 | 2.124.245 | 2.124.245 | 2.124.245 | 2.124.245 | 2.124.245 | 2.124.245 | 2.124.2 By this table, which we presume the

Zeitung has abridged, not caring to go back before the establishment of protection to contrast the effect of the two systems, as no doubt Mr. Oochelhäuser himself has done, we see that under protection, in ten years, from 1834 to 1844, the consumption of iron per head in the Zollverein increased one hundred and forty per cent. And so powerful was this movement, that even the famine of 1847 and the revolutionary agitation of 1848-9 could only throw it back to be 25 per cent. less than the consumption of 1842-4, the period of the greatest prosperity. On facts like these, derived from indisputable authority, running through so long a period, and embracing the entire population of the Zollverein in their range, we may safely rest the cause of protection. They prove beyond dispute that, under that system, the power of the people to consume this article of first necessity experienced a regular augmentation, and thus it is demonstrated that protection is the true system for Germany; and if for Germany, for the United States, and every other country whose natural resources and industry are not yet fully de-

-Our readers will also notice that while the home production of iron has constantly grown in the Zollverein during the period in question, the importation has increased also. This is far from proving that protection diminishes the foreign trade. It shows that protection extends in its effects to all branches of industry and of consumption, and not merely to those which are protected: that it augments the general power of the people to purchase all articles of necessity as well as of luxury, and thus really builds up a nation to that degree of industrial and financial independence that will' enable it to enter upon the system of genuine free

The domestic production of iron in the Zollverein grew in sixteen years nearly one hundred per cent. and was not affected by the events of either 1847, '48 or '49. This is a great and encouraging fact. But it is nothing to what was accomplished in the United States under the tariff of 1842. Under that, in five years only, our production of iron increased one hundred and fifty per cent., while, under the present tariff, in five years it has fallen off again full onehalf, so that it is nearly where it was in 1842. This shows that for this country, with its rapid movement in whatever direction it may be turned, protection is even more important than to the less impetuous nations of the Old World.

## WISCONSIN.

This thrifty young State was first known (as a Territory) to the United States Census in IS40, when it had 30,000 inhabitants; in 1850, they had swelled to 300,000-a tenfold increase in ten years. Now they do not fall short of 400,000, and are increasing at the rate of at least 50,000 per annum. No other State in the Union has grown with equal rapidity.

Wisconsin stretches from lat. 4210 to 480 North, but the portion yet settled is almost entirely south of 45°, and is of about the same temperature as the State of New-York. Its atmosphere is dry and bracing, and its climate healthy. Lake Michigan on one side, and the Mississippi River on the other, afford means of rapid and cheap communication with the East and the South ; while Green Bay, in the North-east, and the Wisconsin River in the West, afford facilities for penetrating the interior. Many small and beautiful Lakes are scattered over the State, one of which, at least, is already traversed by a steamboat. The Illinois River heads in this State, whose unsettled territory stretches North to Lake Superior, and embraces part of the Copper Region bordering that magnificent inland sea. Lead and Iron ores of unsurpassed richness abound in Wisconsin, and other minerals will doubtless be found as the State is settled. Of Lime and Gypsum, there is an ample supply. The face of the country is undulating, but not

hilly, and rarely or never mountainous; it is usually from 100 to 400 feet above the surface of Lake Michigan, which is 600 feet higher than that . the ocean. A belt of timber skirts Lake Michigan; extensive forests of Pine and other overgreens fill the valleys of the Wisconsin and other rivers; but the greater portion is divided into prairie, natural meadow, and the sparse woodland, commonly designated 'timbered openings.' The labor of clearing and preparing for crops is therefore far lighter than in Western New-York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio.

The comparatively level surface of the State is peculiarly favorable to the construction of Railroads, whereof one is already in progress from Milwan kee, the chief port on Lake Michigan, by Madison, the seat of government, westerly across the State to the Mississippl. Another is to run North-westerly from Milwaukee, and still another by Fond-du-Lac to Green Bay, and thence ultimately to Lake Superior. The Iron and Copper Mines on the North are destined to absorb nearly all confirmed. There ought to be a Plank Road from Green Bay to Lake Superior at once, and a Railroad as soon as practicable.

Wisconsin has suffered heavy losses from the persistent efforts of her people to make Wheat their chief staple, wherein they have had poor success. From one cause or another, their wheatcrops have been light for several years past. We apprehend that their snows do not fall early and lie steadily enough to shield the young plant from the piercing blasts of winter. At length they are turning their attention to Wool, Beef, Pork, Corn, Flax, &c., with a moral certainty of doing far better. But there is great used therewith of Manufactures of all kinds, especially of Boots and Shoes, Woolens, Linens, &c., &c. We wish we could in conscience advisé any-one to undertake the working of her Iron Ore under our present

The Population of Wisconsin has been drawn in good part from New-England and her children settled in Western New-York, Northern Ohio, &c. but a very large immigration of Germans, Norwegians, &c. have chosen this State for their future home. They are an industrious and well-meaning people; many of them well instructed and intelligent. (We wish they all knew and realized that Total Abstinence from Intoxicating Drinks is the only true Temperance.) Schools and Churches abound; Education is well cared for; and the passage of the Maine Law was barely defeated last winter by a tie in the Senate, after it had passed the House.

We have said little of the Soil of Wisconsin. Much of it is very good, but much of it is only middling, and there is some very poor, as almost every where else. As a whole, we should judge it inferior to that of Illinois; but the account is abundantly balanced by the greater purity of the water and salubrity of the climate in Wisconsin.

A considerable share of the soil of Wisconsin has been bought up with Land Warrants by speculators, and is now held for speculative prices but very much, especially in the unsettled regions is still open to entry under the Government, and' by using Land Warrants, a quarter-section may be bought for about \$130. We hope soon to announce the passage of the Homestead bill, under which a landless man may secure a quarter-section for his own use without price.

-So much for Wisconsin, which has just shown her wisdom by sending a Commissioner (Mr. G. Van (Steenwyk) to our City to facilitate and swell emigration thither. Mr. V. S. may be found at his office, 110 Greenwich-st., and we advise all who think of migrating Westward to call and learn of him what are the most economical means of conveyance, &c., as the State pays him, and the information will cost the inquirer nothing. His official position and duty will impel him to give disinterested and authentic information. The Express fairly badgered us into

stating our reasons for believing 'J. S. P.'s' allusions to the pecuniary position of that paper and the business relations of its chief Editor not unwarranted. Now that it has them, it abuses us as savagely as it did 'J. S. P.'; calls 'J. S. P.'s allusion an "unmitigated falsehood," &c., &c But this wholesale way of settling matters don't answer. We stated facts of quite extensive no toricty respecting the keen rivalry of Messrs. Brooks and Law in 1848 and the efficient support of B. G. L. in 1850; and we cannot be mis taken in our belief that an excellent understanding between them has been maintained ever since. This is all we know; all beyond is common report," as 'J. S. P.' stated, and that report we stated in our last. So with regard to our statement that a long list of \$40 subscribers was made up for The Express in 1850-5-with express reference to its labors and sacrifices in the cause of Union-saving-we find no express contradiction in our savage cotemporary, which yet sees fit to sav.

"Men who do not know what they assert to be true "Nen who do not know what they assert. None but a prac-ticed knave in politics would venture upon 'common report' to insinuate a charge of which he had no knowledge, and things have come to a pretty pass when 'common report' is relied upon to back up a libel." Side by side with the above, The Express has

The Albany Register's fabrication that we quoted and exposed yesterday. Our contradiction was in the very paper of which The Express pretends to be giving the "spirit" in its article from which we have just quoted: but it does not allow its readers to suspect the existence of that contradiction, but prints the story as if it were established and conceded truth. Nay, it says expressly that

"Horace Greeley, of The New York Tribine, in '48, derided Gen. Scott's abilities as a statesman, and denounced him as 'a conceited corcomb of a man!' In a letter to a politician in the interior of this State, previous to the appointment of delegates to the National Convention, in 1848, he wrote this wise:" Varying, then, The Express's phraseology, we

improve its maxim as follows: "Men who are explicitly informed that a calumny they have published is false, ought at least to intimate that its truth is not perfectly estab-

- Is not this a reasonable suggestion?

" An Eye or. the Capitol" writes to The Express as follows :

"Arother cause of opposition to Mr. Fillmore's re-nomination is, that his Cubinet, as already formed, is expected to continue, and therefore that from a Cabinet expected to continue, and therefore that from a Cablact thus disappointing some there is no chance but in the reformation of the whole administration of the Government. This is a very, very selfish mode of reas-ning and acting, but it is yet not founded on fut. It is known, for example, that the Pestmaster General (Mr. Hall) could not be induced to stay where he is beyond March 4th, and that he accepted office to the neglect of his every earthly interest, only to oblige an old partner and friend."

-Surely, this cannot be true. Unless we have been very grossly misinformed, Mr. Hall was a candidate for Governor of Minnesota in 1849 warmly backed by Mr. Fillmere. That office would have taken him much farther away from his "every earthly interest" than the General Post-Office, and would have paid but about one-third as much. We reverence patriotic self-sacrifice; but we really cannot think Mr. Hall crucified himself in taking the Post-Office. We have known larger men take smaller offices without suspecting that they were laying the public under very heavy obli-

GEORGE M. DALLAS took occasion, at a Ratification Meeting in Philadelphia on Monday night, to contradict an anonymous statement that Franklin Pierce opposed the eras .e from the New-Hampshire Constitution of the clause which renders Roman Catholics ineligible to office. So far, we presume he was correct. He proceeded, however, to say :

"Twice did these just and generous champions of civil and religious liberty [Pierce and Woodbury] succeed in obtaining from a Convention, called at their instance and for that very purpose, the abolition of this Test, and twice, (as the Constitution permitted no change of its provisions, unless sanctioned by two-thirds of the votes of the people,) were they defeated by the opposition of the combined Whigs and Abolitionists at the polts."

We had been to assess the policy.

-We beg leave to assure Mr. Dallas that this latter assertion is a very grave mistake, and, if persisted in, will become a very gross and calumnious falsehood. It is not true, nor any thing like true, that the Constitutional amendment in question was defeated by the opposition of the Whigs and Abolitionists, and Mr. Dallas ought not to have asserted it at random. Nor is it true that a popular vote of two-thirds was required to sancon this er any other change adopted by the Convention. It failed for want of a majority of the

Mr. Dallas shall acquaint himself with the facts and make his recantation as public as his charge has become.

GEN. SCOTT'S RELIGION .- We have received some half dozen letters inquiring whether Gen. Scott is or is not a Reman Catholic, and intimating that the answer will materially affect his vote, should be be nominated at Baltimore. We beg leave to answer all at once that we don't know to what religious denomination Gen. Scott is attached; and if we did know we should not say in reply to any such applications as we have received. That Gen. Scott is an honest, conscientious, God-fearing, law-abiding man, is abundantly known; further than this, we hold that no man has a right to inquire, with a view to the vote he is to cast for President. We knew and detested men who electioneered against John Quiney Adams because he was a Unitarian; we know that the Chief Justice of the United States is a zealous Roman Catholic, but we never heard anybody intimate that his integrity or fitness for his high station was at all affected by that circumstance. Gen. Scott, we have understood, is an Episcopalian: but we never inquired what church he attended, and never shall inquire. It will be a sad day for our country when any considerable number of votes for President can be influenced, one way or another, by the religious professions of the tival candidates.

United States Senator-Maine Law-General Pierce. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Concoan, Monday, June 7, 1852, The Legislature is now in session here n Concord. Nothing of particular interest has transpired as yet in the honorable body. The "wire-pullers" are arranging matters for the choice of the U. S. Senate who will soon be chosen. Mr. Burke's prospects seem as favorable as any man's.

The political leaders have not yet decided as to the best course upon the Maine Law, which will soon come up for examination. In all probability it will pass the Senate and House, and be signed by the Governor. The Democrats, although desirous of its defeat, still will favor it generally, since the people through the State are mostly in its favor. On Wednesday and Thursday of this week, there is to be a grand Temperance coloration here, when the petition for the Maine Law will be presented to the Legislature.

At about half past two last Saturday afternoon, all here were thrown in great confusion by the Telegraphic report that our neighbor, Frank Pierce, had received the nomination at the Democratic Convention at Saltimore. Not a man in Concord could believe it, What an idea! Frank Pierce-the "Hero of many a wellfought Boule," a candidate for the Presidency of these United States !! He is a superior lawyer, and can, like Choate, exercise a mighty influence upon the jury .-Alas for the Democratic party when reduced to such an extremity! He never can be elected. A more immoral, dissipated man never walked our streets. He was obliged to leave Washington, when a Senator there, because he was almost continually intoxicated! Thus much for the Democratic candidate for President. We hope that high office will never be disgraced by such a Yours, &c.,

A Response to Gorgey.

It was not to be expected that the statenents put forth by Gen. Gorgey in his recently published memoirs, would be allewed to pass unnoticed by the parties he so coolly assails. The first public response that has met our eye, is that of the veteran Dembinski, who has addressed to the Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung a letter which we translate as follows: "PARIS, Rue Gaillon 6, 18th May, 1852.

"Ms. EDITOR: I have read in the Augsburg Allge-meine Zeitung, several extracts from the work of Gen-Gorgey, and especially these in which he refers to a tête-a-tête conversation he had with Mr. Kossuth on the 10th of August, 1849, in which he attempts to show that the latter was accessary to his shameless capitulation st Vilagos; I have also read the extract which refers to the events between me and Gen. Gorgey at Tissa-Füred, on March-3, 1848. As for the conversation with Mr Kossuth, I cannot know whether it contains the exact ruth or not; but with a good conscience, and with my ands full of evidence, I can assure you and your readers that the entire narrative of Gen. Gorgey in respect to myself, contains nothing but lies, willful lies, cunning but yet stupid lies. My Memoirs have been completed these two years, and when they appear, every one, who has the least knowledge of the art of war, can convince himself that I directed affairs well, and cared for them properly, not only in respect to operations in the field, but also in the providing of food and necessaries; and every man who more perfectly understands war on the grand scale will comprehend from them that nothing but the mutiny of Gen. Görgey saved the Austrian army from a total defeat-a defeat which would have taken place in the month of March, so that the Russian intervention would have been impossible, and so that Russia itself would have been constrained to remain in a highly precarlous defensive position. One reproach can indeed be justly made against me, and this is that I did n a arraign Gen. Görgey before a court-martial. It would oecupy too much space to explain here why I did not do it; but I can even now maintain that only the noblest feelings misled me into this fault, this weakness, if you will. I remain with esteem,

"HENRY DEMBINSKI, General."

the receipt of sixty-five dollars from the workmen in the Glen Echo Carpet Factory, Germantown, Pa, in ald of Hungary.

HUNGARIAN FUND.-We acknowledge

FROM LAKE SUPERIOR .- We have the Sout Ste. Marie Journal of the 29th ult. A cargo of Iron from the Marquette Works-

1,905 blooms, averaging 126 lbs. each-had been received at the Sant by the Baltimore. It was on its way to Pennsylvania to be rolled, there being no rolling mills more convenient. The Bruce Mine (on the St. Mary's River, forty

Swansea, England. The ore is a yellow sulphuret, estimated to yield 20 per cent. and to be worth \$60 per tun. From Isle Royal, favorable mining accounts had been received by way of a small vessel which visited the Isle from Eagle Harbor. No mail or

miles below the Saut,) had dispatched the school

er William Gordon with a cargo of Copper Ore for

other direct advices had been received at the Isle for seven months. The Lakes are all remarkably high this spring, owing to the hard winter reducing evaporation

and the rapid melting of the heavy deposits o snow after the late opening of spring.

The steamboat Outonagon, (90 feet long, 16 wide, draft 16 inches,) was being towed up the Saut when The Journal went to press. She is intended to run on the river Ontonagon from its mouth to the Mines, (14 miles,) and will be a great convenience to that thriving region. A Plunk Road is also being built between the same points. The contractor saws up the timber which he cuts out of the road-bed into plank for the road, by means of a steam saw-mill which he pushes ahead as the ground is cleared before it. Four other steam saw-mills are at work on the Onton igon (two at the mouth and two at the Mines,) but are unable to produce lumber so fast as it is wanted

transferred to Oregon and California. Part of them are to be replaced by other companies from the East, but some posts are to be abandoned. It is high time.

The U. S. Troops in the North-west are being

for building.

The Mineral Point (Wisconsin) Tribune of the 6th ult says considerable excitement has been manifested in that village by the discovery of some